

Hylan Fails to End Strike but Gets New Truce

Boat Owners Refuse Offer to Arbitrate 10-Hour Day Demands; Conference Is To Be Resumed To-day

Vaccarelli Is Ousted Longshoremen's Head Removed as International Official by Executive Committee

At the request of Mayor Hylan the harbor strikers yesterday declared a further truce of twenty-four hours in the strike scheduled for this morning in order to give him more opportunity to work with the boat owners toward a settlement. The request was made after a conference lasting all afternoon, in which the representatives of the boat owners refused to budge from their position that the ten-hour day must stand. The men were willing to arbitrate everything.

The Marine Workers' Affiliation announced late last night that through a substantial increase in wages they had effected a settlement with the Long Island Sound Barge Operators' Association, an organization of firms operating coal scows and tugs between New England and New Jersey points. The increase range from \$50 a month to engineers to \$15 a month to firemen, deckhands and cooks.

The settlement was effected at a conference between officers of the Marine Workers' Affiliation and representatives of the barge operators at the office of the MacWilliams Blue Line, at 1 Broadway.

"When it comes to hours, there is nothing to arbitrate," said Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, after this conference.

To Meet Again To-day

Mayor Hylan later said he had been unable to do anything with the boat owners' committee, which, he said, told him it lacked power to agree to anything but a ten-hour day for all time. He had, therefore, asked, he said, that the individual owners meet him this morning in the City Hall, when he hopes to obtain concessions. Later he will meet with the men.

"Practically all of the boat owners," he said, "are residents of New York City. They owe a duty to the city to make some concessions to settle this strike, which, if not settled, may spread to other trades."

In this connection Edward I. Hannah, president of the Central Federated Union, said: "We will not stand idly by and see an attempt made to destroy trades unionism in this city."

He did not explain the statement further, but it is known that the building trades unions have agreed not to handle goods transported by non-union tugs, barges or lighters.

According to Mr. Hylan, the unions agreed to allow him to fix the working hours pending settlement by arbitration of that question, and he fixed the number of hours at ten.

Union Breach Widens

While this conference was on in City Hall the breach between the two factions of harbor workers was being widened at a meeting of the executive council of the International Longshoremen's Association in the Hotel

Marlborough. F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, who took a leading part in the City Hall conference, was declared by the board removed from his office of international vice-president because of charges he was said to have made against T. V. O'Connor, international vice-president.

The charge against Vaccarelli was conducted unbecomingly an officer which grew out of the action of O'Connor in forcing two of the local longshoremen's unions to make private settlements with the boat owners. This action Vaccarelli opposed.

When notified of the action of the executive council Vaccarelli issued a statement challenging its authority to remove him.

"The council," said he, "has not the power to remove any member of the executive board elected by the delegates in convention assembled. I was elected by delegates representing the locals throughout the country, and they alone can vote me out at the 1919 convention. The executive board did not elect me, and, therefore, cannot remove me."

According to the statement issued from the meeting of the executive council, Vaccarelli was invited to appear before it and explain any charges he might have against O'Connor. He elected to attend the City Hall conference and sent a letter saying that when he had evidence to support charges against O'Connor or any other officer he would be glad to present it.

Vaccarelli organized the first union of longshoremen in this port. He remains the head of this organization and an officer of other locals, as well as vice-president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation.

Determination of Limerick Strikers Seems on the Wane

Indications Point to Speedy Ending as Labor Delegate Urges Resumption of Work Pending Meeting

NEW YORK TRIBUNE SPECIAL CUBA SERVICE

LIMERICK, April 18. It once was the custom in Ireland that when a man received an injury he went and patiently sat and stewed on his enemy's doorstep until his grievance was righted or his moral sense satisfied.

The latter stage seems to be arriving in the Limerick strike, where several indications point to a speedy ending of the demonstration.

A representative from the Dublin labor executive, Thomas Johnson, who arrived last night, it is understood, advised the resumption of work pending a meeting to be held later to consider the question of adopting his views.

It is understood that the military authorities, in case the strike ends, will not wish to be unreasonable, and that they are quite likely to offer concessions in the shape of providing an area for which permits will be granted coincident with the working area of the city and not merely the city's actual boundaries, thus saving the amount of the strikers while leaving the actual question untouched.

The strike, however, is beginning to press hard on the poor, despite the fact that the strikers have taken over the entire distribution of food. It is estimated that with careful management there is enough food here to last ten days, but wages will be paid this week, and by the middle of next week the poor will be at the end of their resources.

Special permission was given to-day by the strike committee to open to the public the little pawnshops which were kept busy advancing money to many applicants. The tobaccoists also opened their shops this afternoon, but the saloons remain closed. There will be general relief to all if the strike can be ended quickly, because a false step on either side might lead to the most serious far-reaching consequences, which the responsible leaders of all parties wish to avoid. Until now perfect order has been maintained.

Massachusetts Wants to Take Over Phones

Governor Asks Burlison to Permit State to Take Over System. Now Tied Up by a Strike of Operators

Senate Appeals to Wilson Meantime Communication Remains Paralyzed in Five States of New England

BOSTON, April 18.—Governor Coolidge to-day asked Postmaster General Burlison whether he objected to the State of Massachusetts taking over the operation of the telephone system during the disability of the government to furnish service in New England.

The State Senate adopted an order asking President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, to confer upon William R. Driver, general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, authority to settle the strike of telephone operators and electrical workers, which has caused a suspension virtually of telephone communication in five of the six New England States.

While the Senate was thus engaged a resolution was introduced in the House declaring that the strike was not only a serious handicap to the transaction of business in the Commonwealth, but that it also was endangering the successful promotion of the Victory Liberty Loan. The resolution called upon the Postmaster General to bring about an equitable and speedy settlement agreeable to all concerned, with special consideration of the public interests, or to submit the question to arbitration. Without discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

In his telegram to Postmaster General Burlison, Governor Coolidge said: "For the duration of the disability of the United States government to furnish telephone service to the New England States do you object to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts taking over the operation until the Federal government can again resume it? Conditions here imperatively demand immediate resumption of telephone service."

Telegraphers Want to Strike

William Conry, chairman of the executive board of the Boston Commercial Telegraphers' Union, to-night wired S. J. Koonskamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, with headquarters at Chicago, asking for his official sanction for calling at once a strike of the telegraphers in New England. This would bring out from \$,000 to 10,000 men.

It is the contention that the telegraph men handling an excess business as a result of the telephone strike, the operators are, in effect, strikebreakers. The sympathy of the telegraphers is with the telephone girls. They, too, have their differences with Postmaster General Burlison.

First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons left Washington on the Federal Express to-night with Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Mr. Koons, Mayor Peters, Governor Coolidge and officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will hold a conference at the Parker House at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The delegation representing the striking girls has been invited to attend. Police reserves were called out this afternoon when several hundred persons gathered in front of the telephone company's office in Milk Street, because of the telegraphers' strike. The girls have been invited to attend.

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Leaders of the operators' union in

addressing a meeting of the strikers were not hopeful of an immediate adjustment of the trouble. They declared that no change in the attitude of Mr. Burlison could be seen in the statements and telegrams received from him.

Congressman James A. Gallivan addressed the strikers. It was said at the meeting that 250 new operators were at work in various exchanges in this city yesterday.

Leader Blames Burlison

"Mr. Burlison's so-called offer" and his filing our wage schedule with Mr. Driver do not mean anything to us at all," said Miss Julia O'Connor, head of the telephone girls' organization here, said to-night.

"Mr. Burlison has as yet failed to take a single step toward any settlement. It is perfectly plain to us that he has gone back to the starting point of the entire controversy, which is now more than five months old.

"We will be glad to discuss settlement with Mr. Driver, but we will not confer with him and he can telegraph to Mr. Burlison the result of our conference. Within four hours Mr. Burlison could wire back his approval or rejection."

Calls Operators' Conference

Miss O'Connor said she had called the chairman of the telephone unions throughout New England to come to a conference with the local strike committee. She said the work was done after receiving Mr. Driver's offer to meet the Boston committee.

Asked what she saw in Mr. Burlison's plan in sending the wage demands to Mr. Driver, Miss O'Connor said: "It means nothing except an admission that he has had our wage demands right along, although he previously declared he had not, saying it was impossible for him to act on demands he knew nothing about."

She added: "It's all for one and one for all now."

Miss O'Connor is a Boston woman and has long been a champion of the workers. She took an active part in the agitation for a strike of operators outside the metropolitan district in the spring of 1918. She has served several terms as a member of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League, and has also engaged in considerable settlement work here. Her home is in Medford, Mass.

Members of the operators' committee asserted that as the strike of young women which started on Tuesday had spread until it involved about 12,000 male employees, in addition to the 8,000 operators, any conference now must be with a committee of the New England Joint Council of Electrical Workers.

Officials of the company claimed some improvement in the service to-day, but little effort was made in this city to cure the cause of the complaint. In some of the outside exchanges it was possible to make local calls and occasionally to get a toll call through.

Burlison Holds Out Hope of Settlement Sends Message to Telephone Operators Which Causes Boston Mayor to Expect End of Tieup

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Postmaster General Burlison to-day gave Mayor Peters of Boston a message to the striking telephone employees in New England, which, Mayor Peters said, offered "distinct hope" of progress toward a settlement of the strike. The message will be presented at a conference with the strikers to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in Mayor Peters' office.

The message was said to relate to the method of negotiating a settlement and not directly to the demands which caused the strike. Further than expressing himself as optimistic after receiving the message, Mr. Peters declined to discuss it, and said it would not be made public until delivered to the strikers.

Three conferences were held in the Postmaster General's office to-day and two at the White House in an effort to adjust the strike.

Burlison for Fair Adjustment

Secretary Tumulty late to-day in a statement replying to one issued in Boston yesterday by Representative Gallivan made public the confidential telegram sent yesterday by Postmaster General Burlison to General Manager Driver, of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Tumulty said he had conferred with Mr. Burlison and Postoffice Department officials before making each move in his efforts to end the strike and had found the Postmaster General "desirous of a fair adjustment of the controversy."

Secretary Tumulty stated that he was sure that if the operators would follow the line of action suggested by Mr. Burlison the whole controversy would "be happily and satisfactorily ended."

The telegram of Mr. Burlison to General Manager Driver, as made public by Mr. Tumulty, follows: "You have the application for wage readjustment by telephone operatives, a copy of which is enclosed in recent letter to you by Mr. Koons. As Postmaster General, acting for these telephone operatives, I place it before you for action. You are to enter upon consideration of the merits of same at once.

"Notify all the employees that full opportunity will be given to them individually or collectively to present their views in order that full justice may be done. In the consideration of this application you will proceed just as you have in the past, and when you are ready to act, telegraph the operators of the recommendations you are to make. If same is unsatisfactory to them, you will give them full opportunity to prepare their objections, and you will transmit these objections along with your recommendations to the wire board for its consideration.

"I urge that in applying your conclusions on this application you exercise great care so that no occasion be given to any one, even those who may feel inclined to find fault, to challenge your action as being unjust or unfair to the operatives.

"Insist that it is the duty of all employees to return at once to work pending consideration of the wage scale. Final action must be taken on or before May 10."

B. R. T. Union Asks Smith to Appoint Mediation Board

Governor Intimates He Will Name a Committee if Meeting With Garrison Can't Be Brought About

ALBANY, April 18.—Labor leaders representing employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company appealed to Governor Smith to-night to lend his aid to prevent a strike on the road.

They told the Governor that if their demands were not mediated a strike on the B. R. T. would ensue.

They asked the Governor to bring about a conference between a committee representing the workers and Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the company.

William Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, headed the delegation and presented the views of the B. R. T. employees.

(One suggestion by the men was that in case a meeting could not be arranged the Governor appoint a committee to investigate their complaint. The labor men said a committee of

representatives of the employees and employers and representatives of the public at large would be satisfactory to them.

The Governor asked them to submit a brief, intimating he would appoint the committee as suggested.

Others in the delegation were John H. O'Brien, vice-president of the union, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, yesterday expressed the belief that any danger of a strike on that system had passed with the decision of the men Thursday night to abide by the recommendation of Judge Julius M. Mayer and seek to form a committee representing all of the men to take up their grievances with Mr. Garrison.

At the same time Mr. Garrison declared that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not earning its expenses and must in some way raise \$20,000,000 with which to provide new equipment and put the property in shape for adequate service.

The methods of proceeding under Judge Mayer's ruling will be taken up at a meeting of the executive committee of Local 861, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The union leaders went to Albany yesterday to confer with Governor Smith. Before leaving they expressed the belief that they would succeed in working under the Mayer scheme.

"This provides ideal conditions under which to organize," said one of the labor men. "The men are guaranteed protection against dismissal for joining the union or working for it. In a word, we are organizing under the pro-

tection of a court which may be expected to resent any violation of its orders by officials of the company."

Mr. Garrison promised to take up the cases of men recently discharged who say their offence consisted in joining the union.

Loses Her Job, Tries to Die Girl Drinks Acid, Fearing Mother Can't Have Outing

Rosalyn Freeland, eighteen years old, drank 50 cents' worth of a caustic acid solution yesterday at 246 Stone Street, where she works, because she believed that a vacation which she had promised her mother next summer was imperiled.

Patrolman Richard McKenna fed her with eggs and milk and it was said at the Broad Street Hospital, where she was taken a prisoner, that she probably would recover. She had been working at 246 Stone Street for eight months at \$16 a week, she told the patrolman, and was planning to send her mother to the country this summer. Yesterday, she said, her employer told her that half a dozen girls were to be discharged and she was one of them.

400,000 Steel Workers Plan Strike if Wages Are Cut

Steel mill workers numbering 400,000 are planning to organize a strike if any reduction in the scale of wages is made this year. A call was issued yesterday to all steel workers to attend a national conference in Union Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, on Friday 25, to complete organization and frame the union demands.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in calling the meeting declared last night that at least 400,000 can be counted on to strike if the present mill wages are not maintained.

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What Is Bolshevism? Russia and the League of Nations

Writing on Bolshevism, Catherine Breshkovsky, "The Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," says: "LENINE'S tyranny, just like the Tzar's tyranny, is the rule of a small minority over a great people, through armed force. The absurdity and criminality of the Bolshevist tyranny is evident. There is one hope for Russia, and a very strong one—that is our peasantry. This class cannot long endure the chaos brought about by Bolshevism. The existence of their families, of their husbandry, is at stake. Traditionally they are religious and they ask for justice and truth. And there is no doubt that under the general depression and anarchy which is ravaging Russia, there is a strata of strong characters and honest souls that will finally tear off the crust of vice and depravity from the body of Russia and prove their ability to be good citizens of their country and true friends to their countrymen."

Writing on the same subject, the well-known revolutionist, now President of the Archangel Government, Nicholas Tchaikovsky, says: "THE Bolsheviki are not a political party. Bolshevism is not a political and not a social concept or theory. It is a disaster, a horrible aftermath of the war which we had to wage under trying and disadvantageous conditions. A disaster must be fought. There can be no agreement with an affliction. Justice—no matter under what conditions—cannot come to terms with criminality. To us Bolshevism is a crime and the Bolsheviki as much of a common enemy as the Germans who have despoiled Belgium and France. That is the reason why we turn to the Allies for aid, so much more because we recognize that Bolshevism, as a destructive power, may spread like an unchecked conflagration into other countries. But once it meets an armed and disciplined force, it is bound to capitulate and to surrender even unconditionally. Such an armed and disciplined force must be placed in its way. There must be a unity of front!"

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The Issue of April 12th Contains: Are the American Radicals Against the Democracy of Russia? EDITORIAL What We Are Fighting For. CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY The program of the Russian Democracy Struggling Against Bolshevism, outlined by "The Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." Who are the "Counter-Revolutionists" in Russia? C. M. OBEROUTCHEFF The Tragic Misunderstanding V. M. ZENZINOV The Death of Herman Lopatin 1. Life Story of Herman Lopatin A. J. SACK 2. Herman Lopatin as I Knew Him CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY Cable News: From the Russian Telegraphic Agency at Omsk. Russian Documents: 1. The Results of the Bolshevist Rule, Described by a Leader of the Russian Cooperative Movement; 2. Russia under Bolshevist Rule, Seen by a British Trade Unionist; 3. Why Are the Bolsheviki Still in Power?

The latest Issue, of April 19th, Contains: Feeding Russia EDITORIAL Russia Will Emerge, Free, Strong and United! CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY The Case of Poland PAUL MILIUKOV The Bolshevist Economic Policy M. K. EROSHKIN The Ukrainian Problem C. M. OBEROUTCHEFF Lenin and Malinovsky VLADIMIR BOURTZEV Russia's Honor and the War PROF. ALEXANDER ONOU Possibilities and Problems of American-Russian Trade A. J. SACK Cables from the Russian Telegraphic Agency at Omsk Russian Documents: 1. Russian Villages Under the Bolshevist Rule; 2. Lenine and Maria Spiridonova; 3. Bolshevism before the International Socialist Conference at Bern; 4. Additional Documents on Civil Liberties in Russia under the Bolshevist Rule.

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